The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 2594

MONDAY OCTOBER 3, 1743.

Since our laſt arrived a Mail from France *and another from* Flanders.

Petersbourg, September 6.

IT is certain, that we have been more aſtoniſhed here at the Diſcovery, or rather Depth of the late Conſpiracy, than at any Thing that has happened ſince the Acceſſion of her Imperial Majeſty. The Revolution which raiſed her to the Throne, was not accompanied either with Terror or Bloodſhed. She took Poſſeſſion of what was hers by the Laws of the Empire, as quietly as if it had been decreed her by the Laws, and with the univerſal Satisfaction of her Subjects, to whom ſhe has endeared herſelf ever ſince by a thouſand Acts of Clemency and Compaſſion, and by purſuing ſteadily the true Intereſts of the Empire. Yet from the Moment ſhe aſcended the Throne of Peter I. her glorious Father, wicked Perſons, from an ill-grounded Perſuaſion of their being ſupported by Foreign Courts, have been ſecretly contriving her Deſtruction. Upon ſome Intimation of theſe pernicious Practices being carried on even in the Imperial Palace, and by Perſons who had the Honour to approach her Imperial Majeſty's Perſon, ſuch Precautions were taken, as brought this moſt deteſtable Treaſon to light.

In Conſequence of which, the following Perſons were found guilty of High Treaſon, in conſpiring together againſt her Imperial Majeſty, namely, Lieutenant-General Stephan Lapuchin, his Wife Natalia, and his Son Lieutenant Colonel Ivan Lapuchin, Counteſs Anna Beſtucheff, Prince Ivan Putatin Captain in the Guards, Ivan Moſhkoff Lieutenant in the Guards, Alexander Sybin Chief Commiſſary of War in the Fleet, and Sophia the Wife of Chamberlain Lillienfeldt; and, in a full Aſſembly of the Senate and Synod, and Perſons of the firſt Rank in Military and Civil Employments, they were condemned to be put to Death in the following Manner, viz. That Stephan Lapuchin, his Wife Natalia, his Son Ivan, and Counteſs Anna Beſtucheff, ſhould, after having their Tongues cut off, be broke upon the Wheel, and their Bodies be ſtuck thereon; Ivan Moſhkoff and Prince Putatin be quarter'd; Alexander Sybin beheaded, and their Bodies ſtuck upon the Wheel; and Sophia Lilienfeldt only beheaded: But her Imperial Majeſty, in a Manifeſt ſigned with her own Hand on the 29th of Auguſt, was pleaſed to mitigate the Sentence, and moſt graciouſly ordered them all to be freed from Death; and inſtead thereof, Stephan Lapuchin, his Wife, Son, and Counteſs Anna Beſtucheff, to be knuted and have their Tongues cut out, Ivan Moſhkoff and Prince Putatin to be knuted, Alexander Sybin, to be whipp'd, and all of them ſent into Baniſhment. On the 31ſt of Auguſt the ſaid Perſons ſuffered accordingly, upon a publick Scaffold erected for that Purpoſe before the Senate Houſe, and were immediately carried away in Carts under a ſufficient Guard towards thoſe diſtant Parts of this Empire, where they are to remain in Baniſhment as long as they live. Madam Lilienfeldt being with Child, her Imperial Majeſty was pleaſed to order her to be kept here till ſhe is deliver'd, and then to be whipp'd and ſent into Baniſhment. All their Eſtates, both Perſonal and Temporal, are confiſcated. Some of their Accomplices were ſentenced as follows, viz. Chamberlain Lilienfeldt to be deprived of all his Poſts, and ſent to his Eſtate with ſtrict Orders not to ſtir from thence; his Brother Lilienfeldt, Captain-Lieutenant of Horſe, Lieutenant Nil Akinſoff, and Adjutant Stephan Kolytſhoff, to be turn'd out of the Guards and put into Field Regiments with Degradation of Rank; and Nicolai Riheffski to be reduced to a common Sailor. Her Imperial Majeſty's Manifeſt was publiſh'd the ſame Day in the Ruſſian, and the Day following in the German Language.

General During, who lately arrived here from the Court of Stockholm, had a private Audience of her Imperial Majeſty and the Great Duke Yeſterday Morning, and was very graciouſly received. By Order of the King and States of Sweden, he has made a Requiſition of the Succours ſtipulated by the late Definitive Treaty between Ruſſia and Sweden, concluded at Abo; in Conſequence of which, the Empreſs has ſent Orders to General Keith at Helſingfors, to tranſport, on board a ſufficient Number of Gallies, twelve Regiments of Foot to Sweden, for the Aſſiſtance of the Swedes in all Emergencies. General Keith commands in chief in this Expedition, and the Commanders under him are Lieutenant-General Solrikoff and Major-General Stewart and Lapuchin. Her Imperial Majeſty has given General Keith Four thouſand Rubles for his Equipage, and Five hundred Rubles a Month for his Table, beſides his Appointments. On Saturday laſt Field Marſhal Lacy arriv'd here with the reſt of the Gallies, having the Troops on board under his Command. The Coſſacks, Calmucks, and other irregular Troops, paſſed through this City a few Days ago, on their Return to their reſpective Stations in different Parts of this Empire. Some Days ago ſix Weeks Proviſions were ſent to the Fleet at Revel. Yeſterday being her Imperial Majeſty's Name-day, the ſame was celebrated here with great Splendor and Magnificence.

Berlin, October 1. His Royal Highneſs Prince Ferdinand, the Margrave Charles, the Generals Count de Truſches, de Rothenberg, and de Hacke, with other Perſons in high Employments, Civil and Military, are ſet out for Potzdam, where extraordinary Councils are frequently held, and, it is believed, ſomething of very great Importance is on the Carpet. The Moment his Majeſty return'd from his Journey, he ſent the Baron de Pollnitz to a certain Foreign Miniſter, directing him to write immediately to his Court to recal him; and, in the mean time, to forbear appearing at the Drawing-Room, or elſewhere, in his Majeſty's Preſence. We expect ſpeedily to ſee an Ambaſſador Extraordinary from her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia, there having been Three named lately at Petersbourg, one to Stockholm, another to Copenhagen, and a third hither.

Dreſden, October 1. The Court is on the Point of ſetting out for Leipſick, and leaves it entirely to the Choice of the Foreign Miniſters, to follow or not. We are thoroughly ſatisfied here, that our Court has ſome great Affair in Agitation; our Army is daily recruited and augmented, our Troops in a conſtant Readineſs to march, and frequent Councils have been held of late, to conſider of the Means moſt proper for reſtoring Peace to Germany. A Plan for this Purpoſe has been approv'd by a great many of the Courts of the Empire, to which ours, as it is ſaid, has lately acceded, and there will be ſpeedily a Grand Alliance, and, in conſequence thereof, a numerous Army formed, to force all Foreigners to quit the German Empire.

Spire, September 30. Yeſterday Major-General Pauli, Brigadier-General Bland, and Colonel Robinſon, with other Quarter-maſters General of the Allied Army, went with an Eſcorte to reconnoitre the French Lines upon the Queich, which they found entire, and extremely ſtrong by Nature and Art, particularly near Gemerſheim. From thence they went up the Queich, to view what the French call an Abatis du Bois, or Fall of Wood, which was about a League wide, and extended up the Queich to the Mountains, in order to prevent our approaching Landau that Way. Letters from Hochſtadt near Briſac, Prince Charles's Head Quarters, of the 28th, N. S. inform us, that a great Number of Boats had been juſt ſent about three Leagues down the Rhine, and ſeveral Regiments order'd the ſame Way: That a Reinforcement of four Regiments had been order'd up the River to Prince Waldeck: That 15,000 Men were intrenched in the Iſland of Rhinmark, and relieved every Night: That the Prince's whole Army was computed to amount to between 70 and 80,000 effective Men, who were in good Health and Spirits, and expreſſed the utmoſt Impatience to paſs the River and engage the French Army.

Hague, October 8. By our freſhes Advices from Spire, which are of the 2d Inſtant, N. S. we are informed, that the Marſhal Noailles had abandon'd his Lines behind the Lauter, and was march'd upwards to oppoſe Prince Charles: That the Pioneers and Workmen of the Allied Army were emp'oy'd in Levelling the French Lines behind the Queich, and that a Detachment was poſted at Lingenfeldt to ſecure them from any Diſturbance by the Garriſon of Landau.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, September 30. Wind N. Came in the Jonah, Whitway, from Dartmouth for Amſterdam; the Endeavour, Swann, from Carmarthen for Oſtend; and the Edward and Jane, Moore, from Sunderland. Sailed the Duke of Kingſton, Merriton, for London. 'Yeſterday 'her Grace the Ducheſs of Richmond landed here from 'Holland.

Deal, September 30. Wind N. N. W. Came down and ſailed the William, Lews, for Jamaica; the Olive-branch, Avis, for New-England; the John and Mary, Hubbard, and the Mary, Pelly, both for Cork. Put back his Majeſty's Ship the Furnace, and remains with the Gibraltar.

Deal, October 1. Wind N. W. Arrived the Oxford, Burnet, from Jamaica; and the Crawforth, Harriſon, from Liverpool. Remain the Men of War, with the Antelope, Morris, for Figueira. Came down and ſailed the Riſing Sun, Tucker, and the Eſther, Hall, both for Bermudas.

Graveſend, September 30. Paſſed by the Nancy, Alcock, from Rotterdam; and his Majeſty's Ship Lion, Capt. Cotterell, from Jamaica.

Arrived

At Venice, the St. Quintin, Barker, from London.

At Rotterdam, the Thiſtle, Atkins, from New-England.

In Yarmouth Road, the Induſtry, Bennett, from Boſton.

LONDON.

An Abſtract of a Letter from an Engliſh *Gentleman in Prince* Charles's *Army, to a Friend in* London.

'The general Opinion being, that the Scene of Action 'would be at Prince Charles's Army, I made a Tour to 'it, and arrived but a few Days before that Prince entered upon his Deſign of paſſing the Rhine; the particular Account of which I will give you, that you 'may not be deceived by the falſe Accounts which have 'been diſperſed in the Publick Gazettes. On the 4th 'Inſtant we ſet out, a little above Old Briſac, at Nine 'o'Clock at Night, in open Boats, with 500 Pandours, '1500 Croats, and 1500 Grenadiers, or thereabouts, 'Baron Trenk commanding the Irregular Troops, and 'General Conniſeg commanding the Whole. The Pandours, who were the Advanc'd Guard, ſecur'd a Redoubt, which the Enemy had thrown up occaſionally, 'in which was the unfortunate Marquis de Crevecœur, 'four other Officers, and about 150 diſmounted Horſe 'and Foot. They defended themſelves very briskly, 'killed eight or nine Pandours, and wounded 17; but 'being out-numbered, they were all put to Death, excepting 10 or 11 Private Perſons, who being firſt 'wounded, ſaved themſelves under the others, who 'were cut to Pieces over them. We did what we could 'to ſave them from the Fury of theſe People, but a Pandour had the Barbarity to ſhoot one of them before our 'Faces. Having thus got Footing on the other Side of 'the Rhine, and cleared all the Poſts the French had for 'a Mile and half, to a certain Canal, which makes the 'Ground we got into a Kind of Iſland, an unhappy 'Diſpute aroſe between Baron Trenk and the General, 'about the Manner of Attacking a Tete du Pont. I 'believe Trenk had a Mind to ſpare his Pandours, and 'the General his Grenadiers; but whilſt theſe Gentlemen were deliberating, the French took the Alarm; 'the Fort Mortier, on the Banks of the Rhine, and under whoſe Cannon we had paſſed unobſerved, began 'now to fire at us, and we very plainly heard their 'Troops on their March from New Briſac, about Half 'a Mile from the Canal, their Drums beating, and their 'Trumpets ſounding. But it ſeems they were afraid of 'us, for tho' they marched, they only thought of reinforcing the Redoubt, which ſupported their Tete du 'Pont, and pulling down their Bridge of Communication.

'You will eaſily conceive the Importance of this Poſt 'had it been taken, we ſhould have had a more ſolid 'Footing in Alſace, commanded the Canal and Villages, 'which, with the Help of a few Cannon, and their natural Strength, had covered us, till the whole Army 'had paſſed over the Bridge, which was not compleated 'till Five the next Evening. There was another Miſtake; 'we neglected taking Fort Mortier, which has ſince 'flanked us very briskly. There were in it only a few 'Gunners and Invalids at the Time we paſſed; it was 'eaſy to be ſcaled on the Land Side, and had we poſſeſſed 'it, we might have paſſed under it into Alſace.

'The French likewiſe committed their Blunders: 'They had, by Morning, 15,000 Men on the Banks of 'the Canal, and Artillery at their Command, we were 'not able to get over above two Regiments more till the 'Bridge was finiſhed about five o'Clock the next Evening, and not being Maſters of the two advantageous 'Poſts before-mentioned, our Situation was none of the 'ſafeſt; the Boats which had carried us over, were employed in building the Bridge. It is ſurprizing they 'did not in the Interim attack us; we were betwixt 'two Waters, flanked on all Sides by a numerous Artillery, and no Retreat. They employ'd themſelves in 'raiſing Ground in the Places moſt expoſed, and in 'erecting Batteries, in the Conſtruction of which, the 'Ground being Circular, they had great Advantages. 'They cannonaded us very furiouſly for ſeveral Days; 'but by the Diligence and indefatigable Labour of the 'Germans, we were ſoon, by throwing up ſome Ground, 'pretty well covered. In all this Affair I had the good 'Fortune to eſcape unhurt.

'Prince Waldeck made another Attack 15 Miles above 'Briſac, oppoſite to Little Landau; but the French having '8000 Men on the Banks of the River, and a Fog riſing, 'they miſcarried in that Attack.

'The Major who commanded it, was ſo good as to 'ſhew me the whole Attack; and as the Banks on this 'Part of the River are very high, we can ſee into the French 'Works. They ſet out about ſix Hours after our Attack 'at Briſac, from an Iſland in which they had hid their 'Boats, and run down the Stream to another Iſland, in 'which the Enemy had a Redoubt, with 350 Men, 'which guarded the Paſſage at that Place. Some Croats 'and Grenadiers who landed there, attack'd the Redoubt, 'forc'd the Paliſadoes, and were, for ſome time, Maſters 'of it; but the Current being very ſtrong, and the Fog 'increaſing, the greateſt Part of the Expedition were 'driven to another Iſland by Miſtake, where there was 'no Enemy; ſo the Advanc'd Guard not being ſupported, 'were obliged to ſubmit to the freſh Numbers that 'poured in upon them. There were 80 Croats, 35 Gre-'nadiers, and 60 Boatmen, kill'd; in all, kill'd, drowned, 'and made Priſoners, 450. The Major ſhewed me the 'Return he made, upon his Honour.

'In the Whole, our young Hero, Prince Charles, has 'done more than any General has been able to do on the 'Upper Rhine. He has built his Bridge, maintains his 'Poſt, and has ſupported it with a Tete du Pont, 20,000 'Men won't be able to force; and he gives the Enemy, 'by his different Motions, no Reſt. They have been 'obliged to work, like Moles, all along the River, and 'to patrol the Banks of it in large Bodies, at leaſt fifty 'Miles; ſo that their Army is in a very bad Condition, 'and greatly diſordered. He has paſſed the River in the 'Sight of one of the ſtrongeſt Places of Arms in Europe. 'I hope my next will be from ſome Place far in Alſace. 'I ſhall return to Briſac To-morrow, and am, &c.

Ball, September 25, N. S. 1743.

The laſt Letters from Lisbon aſſure us, that on the 10th of September, N. S. his Portugeſe Majeſty would ſet out again for the Hot Baths, his frequent journies having viſibly mended his State of Health more than all the Doctors Preſcriptions. The ſame Letters add, that they were under ſtronger Apprehenſions than ever, on account of ſome dead Bodies waſhed on Shore in the Algarves.

Prince Lobkowitz is on the Point of executing a Project of very great Importance in Italy; and to enable him to act there more effectually, it has been reſolv'd to ſend him a Reinforcement of ſome thouſand Men from Bavaria, as ſoon as Ingoldſtadt is ſurrendred, under the Command of General Brown, who is now attending his Britannick Majeſty at Spire.

M. de Grandville, who commands in Ingoldſtadt, ſent to Baron Berenklau on the 30th of September, to inform him he was ready to perform his Part of the Capitulation. On the 1ſt of October, N. S. 2000 Men of the Gariſon march'd out towards Aichſtedt, and the Auſtrians took Poſſeſſion of the Place, and Baron Berenklau immediately diſpatch'd an Expreſs with this News to Vienna.

As ſoon as Baron Berenklau was ſatisfied that the Capitulation would be perform'd, he ſent a Courier to inform Count Seckendorff, that all the rich Effects of the Houſe of Bavaria, with the Archives of the Electorate, ſhould be inſtantly ſent to Frankfort, or deliver'd on the Spot to Commiſſaries properly impowred to receive them.

The Abbé de Vile, one of the French Miniſters at the Hague, had been miſſing a Week when the Poſt came away. Some imagined he was gone to make a Tour thro' the Provinces incognito, and others believe, he is cloſe ſhut up, in order to compoſe a long Memorial, which we are threatned with ſhortly, in juſtification of all the French Meaſures.

Private Letters from Paris, by this Day's Mail, ſay, that the Inhabitants of that Capital were in the utmoſt Conſternation, on account of M. Noailles's precipitate Retreat; and that the Government had thereupon taken extraordinary Precautions at the Poſt Office, where ſuſpected Letters were ſtopp'd, and Numbers open'd at a Venture.

By the ſame Canal we learn, that the Prince de Campo Florido had preſented a very warm Memorial, in which he expreſly aſſerts, that the French Troops in Dauphene had not joined the Infant Don Philip; and complains, that the Miniſtry are ſtill inclined to temporize with the King of Sardinia, tho' he has treated their Catholick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties with Indignity.

Prince Nariskin, who is at preſent with his Majeſty, will ſet out, as ſoon as Prince Sherbatoff relieves him, for the Court of Copenhagen, in order to diſpoſe his Daniſh Majeſty to compromiſe all Diſputes with the Houſe of Holſtein, by making certain Propoſals tending to eſtabliſh a perpetual Union between that Family and the Houſe of Oldenburgh.

There is great Reaſon to believe, that the Preparations in Denmark are not only carried on with the Participation of France, but in concert alſo with another Court, that has a View on Swediſh Pomerania.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has preſented the Rev. Mr. John Allen to the Vicarage of Kirby-Green, in the County of Lincoln.

Laſt Saturday her Grace the Ducheſs of Richmond, together with the Earl of March, Lord George, the Ladies Caroline and Amelia, her Grace's Children, arrived here from Holland, where her Grace had been to pay a Viſit to her Mother, the Counteſs of Cadogan.

Yeſterday the Corpſe of the Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Nottingham was carried from her late Dwelling Houſe in Great Audley-ſtreet, in order to be interr'd by the Remains of the late Earl, her Husband, at Rauſton in Buckinghamſhire,

BANKRUPTS.

John Hodſon, of the Pariſh of St. Paul Covent-Garden, in the County of Middleſex, Scrivener, Broker and Chapman.

William Coppengear, of Chevening in the County of Kent, Shopkeeper and Chapman.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	{	09 46	10 20

Bank Stock, 148 1-half. India, 188. South Sea, 111 3-8ths. Old Annuity, 115 3-8ths. New ditto, 113 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 101 5-8ths. Ditto 1743, 101 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, 113. Five per Cent ditto, 78 3-4ths. Royal Aſſurance, 80. London Aſſurance, 11 7-8ths. India Bonds, 4 l. 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 6 l. 7 s. 6 d. Salt Tallies, 103. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 98. Million Bank, 119. Equivalent, 111. Lottery Tickets, 11 l. 9 s.

Admiralty-Office, September 30. 1743.

WHEREAS, *notwithſtanding the Leave of Abſence given to the Company of his Majeſty's Ship* Pembroke, *expired on the 31ſt of laſt Month, and the Advertiſements that have been publiſhed, directing them to repair on board his Majeſty's Ship the* Boyne, *at Portſmouth, at the Expiration of the ſaid Leave, many of them having not yet appeared at their Duty on board that Ship; The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty do hereby renew their ſtrict Directions to the ſaid Men, to go down without farther Delay to the ſaid Ship: And for their Encouragement, their Lordſhips have directed Conduct-Money to be allowed them, and alſo Carriage for their Cheſts and Bedding; and they will be paid the Remainder of their Wages for the* Pembroke, *and Two Months Advance on board the* Boyne, *before ſhe proceeds to Sea. But in caſe they fail to be on board the ſaid Ship, on or before the 10th of October, they will not only loſe the aforeſaid Wages, but, if apprehended, will be tried at a Court Martial as Deſerters, and be puniſhed to the utmoſt Severity of the Law.*

Thomas Corbett.

CARR, IBBETSON, and BIGGE,
MERCERS,

FOR the greater Conveniency of carrying on their Buſineſs, are removed from their late Shop, the Queen's-Head upon Ludgate-Hill, to the ſame Sign, Six Doors lower.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Six-pence)

THE MYSTERIOUS CONGRESS.

A LETTER from Aix la Chapelle, detecting the late Secret Negociations there; accounting for the Extraordinary Slowneſs of the Operations of the Campaign ſince the Action at Dettingen; and, particularly, for the Reſignation of the E——l of S——R. With many other curious Particulars relating to the preſent Broils of Europe.

By a Nobleman, *diſtinguiſhed for Integrity and Conſummate Knowledge in Publick Affairs.*

Printed for M. Cooper, in Pater-noſter Row.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price Six-Pence)

THE Caſe of Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Baronet, fairly and impartially ſtated. Containing a full and exact Account of the ſingular Diſorder in the Eye of this Gentleman. With a faithful Relation of the great Variety of uncommon Circumſtances attending his Cure, and a clear Demonſtration of the higheſt Probability of his perfect Recovery. Humbly inſcribed to Himſelf.

By *J. TAYLOR*, Doctor of Phyſick; Oculiſt to his Majeſty; and Member of ſeveral of the Colleges of Phyſicians in Foreign Parts.

Qui dat videre, dat vivere.

Printed for J. Crockatt, near Garraway's Coffee-Houſe in Exchange-Alley; and Sold by M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter Row.

To be SOLD.

SEveral Hogſheads of the Juice of Unripe BURGUNDY-GRAPES (now very near ready to gather) growing on as good a Soil and Situation as any in England. Enquire at the Virginia Coffee-houſe, behind the Royal Exchange.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price One Shilling.)

THE DESERTION DISCUSSED; or the laſt Oppoſition and the preſent placed in their true Light. Wherein the Characters aſperſed in a late tedious and prolix Libel, intituled, *Faction detected by Evidence of Facts*, are fully vindicated, the Deſign of that Treatiſe recovered manifeſt, and the Deſerters of their Country's Cauſe properly expoſed.

By a Gentleman *of* Lincoln's-Inn.

Fallite fallentes, ex magna parte profanum
Sunt genus: in laqueos quos poſſere cadat.
Ovid.

With glaring Lies their cunning Tales are fraught,
And Knaves by their Apologies are caught. Addiſon.

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Juſt publiſhed,

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The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Multitude of its Editions, may recommend the Purchaſing this Book to them that otherwiſe know it not; but the good Spirit that is written withal, has made it dear and valuable to them that do; and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it ſerviceable to all that meet with it.

W. FLEETWOOD.

Printed for J. WALTHOE over-againſt the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill.

For whom likewiſe were lately publiſhed,

The *Chriſtian Sacrament* and *Sacrifice*. By Way of Diſcourſe, Meditation, and Prayer, upon the Nature, Parts, and Bleſſings, of the Holy Communion. By D. BREVINT, D. D. Dean of Lincoln. The Third Edition. Price 1 s.

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